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and the Napoleonic legend, and in the last half of volume V. takes up the Carlist uprising and the progress of the Eastern Question in relation to Russia, which showed so clearly the weakness of the European system.

Volume VI. opens with a chapter on the great commercial revolution, ushered in by the practical application of steam and electricity, and the influence of that revolution on agriculture, society, literature, and national unity. Then follow chapters on England and the repeal of the corn laws, the Spanish Marriages and the breach with France—a subject that he discusses with great restraint, and then he passes to Germany under Frederick William IV. After reviewing the history of the Scandinavian countries since 1814, and of Denmark to the accession of Frederick VII. and the issue of the patents of 1846, he introduces a stimulating section on the economic condition of Germany and the growth in the minds of the German people of the idea of commerce and a navy, the expansion of the Zollverein, and the extension of customs relations with other countries. In all that he says of Prussia and Austria of this period he has gone far beyond Sybel in accuracy, fairness, and sense of proportion. The last part of volume VI. is devoted to Russia, the Balkans, Austria and her dependencies, Hungary, Italy, Sicily, and Switzerland, and the volume closes with the events in France leading to the Revolution of February, 1848.

In the space allotted to this notice I can do little more than give a general idea of the contents of these volumes. The work of Stern is too well known to need elaborate exposition here. This portion of his history is full of quotable passages, of striking characterizations, and important additions of fact. Everywhere is the treatment sober and well balanced. There are no traces of partizanship, no vagaries, and no unnecessary digressions. The volumes to come will deal with events of greater complexity and magnitude; those which have been written are full of happy auguries for the successful completion of the undertaking.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Garibaldi and the Making of Italy. By GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1911. Pp. xi, 390.)

THIS, the third and final volume of Mr. Trevelyan's biography of Garibaldi, was in many respects the most difficult of the three to write. It will be more debated than the others, because it covers those checkered months when Garibaldi the politician undid or denatured much of the glorious work of Garibaldi the paladin of liberty. On these points partizanship still runs high. Mr. Trevelyan, though an admirer of his hero, is not blind to Garibaldi's defects: therefore, his opinions will command unusual attention. For among Italian writers to-day it is almost as impossible to get a sober estimate of the leader of the Thousand as it is among Germans to get a sane estimate of Goethe.

In general, this volume has the same qualities as its predecessors.

Clear in style, concrete in phrase, swift in movement, it confirms Mr. Trevelyan's prestige as a writer of historical narrative; but it deals also with subjects that call for the exercise of judicial faculty, with political snarls that need to be disentangled, and with various characters that must be interpreted. Historical students, whose first curiosity is to appraise an author's material, will find that in this regard Mr. Trevelyan's chief novelty lies in his having had access to Lord John Russell's papers. Lord John, it is almost superfluous to state here, was in 1860 the great foreign champion of Italy for the Italians. Through Hudson, the British ambassador at Turin, he supported enthusiastically Cavour's general policy, and from his brother-in-law, Henry Elliot, the British minister at Naples, he received regular bulletins on the progress of the dissolution of the Bourbon kingdom. The British Blue Books contain the official correspondence; but Lord John's private letters have not been published, and Elliot's *Diplomatic Recollections* were printed privately. Mr. Trevelyan has studied both carefully; with the result that we can now trace with certainty the evolution of Russell's policy during the Garibaldian Expedition.

Probably the most important single event which Mr. Trevelyan helps to clear up is Russell's change of base in refusing to blockade the straits of Messina against Garibaldi. The story has long been known in Italy—Professor Villari printed it nearly thirty years ago—but it has been commonly overlooked; so that the confirmation of it here, from the Russell papers and Vernon's journal, must be accepted as conclusive. The key to Lord John's diplomacy during these critical months was his plan to circumvent Napoleon III. by supporting the Italians. The emperor had forfeited their gratitude by stopping the war at Villafranca, and he had aroused the enmity and alarm of Europe by compelling the cession of Nice and Savoy. Lord John saw his chance and made England the chief backer of the Italian patriots. Mr. Trevelyan has epitomized the shifting diplomatic moves in this transaction with great lucidity.

But his central theme is Garibaldi's own exploits, from the occupation of Palermo in June till the departure for Caprera in November, 1860. All that pertains to the campaign is described with such minuteness that, if Mr. Trevelyan did not display equal aptitude for other branches, we should name military history as his forte. He gives the best report of the battle of Milazzo; he paints a vivid panorama of the miscellaneous fights which made up the victory of the Volturno; he even goes out of his way to chronicle Castelfidardo and the fall of Ancona. Nothing of its kind could be better than his narrative of Garibaldi's rush from Reggio to Naples. His version of these and similar episodes is so excellent that one feels they need not be elaborated again.

But the political questions, though they may seem to shallow readers less picturesque, are nevertheless the most important; and it is on Mr. Trevelyan's treatment of them that the permanence of his work will

rest. These are the nature of the Garibaldian régime in Palermo, Sicily, and Naples; Garibaldi's relations with the Italian government at Turin, and with the various factions of the Party of Action; Garibaldi's character; and his legacy to Italian unity. Speaking broadly, Mr. Trevelyan's account of the political and administrative conditions of Sicily and Naples under Garibaldi is less conclusive than his war story. Taking it for granted that such a revolution among such a people had to be accompanied by abuses, mistakes, scandals, and contradictions, he prefers to blazon the bright spots. He keeps consistently to the fore Garibaldi "the Poet in Action", so that one must sometimes read between the lines to realize the virulence of the policy which Bertani and Crispi engineered with great ability and Garibaldi, more or less unwittingly, countenanced. So too the feuds which have torn Italy for fifty years might never have flourished if Garibaldi had not abetted them. Mr. Trevelyan, however, regards these things as the accidents of the hero's career, and paints what a distant posterity may choose to remember as the essentials—the chivalry towards comrades, the courage, the devotion to the ideal of patriotism, the amazing success as a guerilla leader, the apparent self-sacrifice. We doubt whether any subsequent historian will surpass him in this field.

One cannot take leave of the three volumes without expressing anew admiration that a narrative biography of such high quality has been produced at this time. It is popular in the best sense but based on very careful study of every available source, as anyone who turns from the brilliant text to the numerous and vigorous appendixes will recognize.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

Geschichte der Russischen Revolution. Von LUDWIG KULCZYCKI. Einzig autorisierte Übersetzung aus dem Polnischen, von ANNA SCHAPIROE-NEURATH. Band II. *Vom Versuch, die Agitation ins Volk zu tragen, bis zum Verfall der Organisation "Volksfreiheit" (1870 bis 1886).* (Gotha: Friedrich Andreas Perthes A.-G. 1911. Pp. viii, 535.)

PROFESSOR KULCZYCKI'S second volume carries out the promise of the first, as described in the July number of this REVIEW. He has continued to write a serious, thoughtful work based on wide knowledge and careful research. His tone is ever sober, his judgment independent. The chief fault we have to find with him is one of limitation. Broad as is his treatment of his subject it is not as comprehensive as his title leads us to expect, for he does not really give us a history of the Russian revolution. Thus he tells us but little of the state of the country or of the movements of the masses; he refers to, without describing or explaining, the anti-Semitic riots of the time, and he vouchsafes almost no information on such important topics as the efforts of the moderate liberals and the doings of the zemstvos. His book might more properly be labelled